WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method of preventing or treating Alzheimer's Disease in a subject comprising:

administering to the subject an agent which inhibits interaction between amyloid-β and proteins which chaperone amyloid-β under conditions effective to prevent or treat Alzheimer's Disease in the subject.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the protein which chaperones amyloid-β is α-chymotrypsin.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the protein which chaperones amyloid-β is apolipoprotein E.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the agent is a protein or a peptidomimetic.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the agent has a three dimensional structure like that of a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of at least 5 of the amino acids, in sequence, of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4, wherein the protein is prepared with D-amino acids, an amidated C-terminus, or an acetylated N-terminus.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein said administering is carried out orally, intradermally, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, intravenously, subcutaneously, or intranasally.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein Alzheimer's Disease is prevented.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein Alzheimer's Disease is treated.

12. A method of inhibiting accumulation of amyloid-β deposits in a subject's brain comprising:

administering to the subject an agent which inhibits interaction between amyloid-β and proteins which chaperone amyloid-β under conditions effective to inhibit accumulation of amyloid-β deposits in the subject's brain.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the protein which chaperones amyloid-β is α-chymotrypsin.

14. The method according to claim 12, wherein the protein which chaperones amyloid-β is apolipoprotein E.

15. The method according to claim 12, wherein the agent is a protein or a peptidomimetic.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 2 or 3.

17. The method according to claim 12, wherein the agent has a three dimensional structure like that of a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 2 or 3.

18. The method according to claim 12, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of at least 5 of the amino acids, in sequence, of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4.

19. The method according to claim 12, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4, wherein the protein is prepared with D-amino acids, an amidated C-terminus, or an acetylated N-terminus.

20. The method according to claim 12, wherein said administering is carried out orally, intradermally, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, intravenously, subcutaneously, or intranasally.

21. A method of inhibiting interaction between apolipoprotein E and amyloid-β comprising:

administering an agent which blocks interaction of apolipoprotein E and amyloid-β under conditions effect to block such interaction.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agent is a protein or a peptidomimetic.

23. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4.

24. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agent has a three dimensional structure like that of a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4.

25. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of at least 5 of the amino acids, in sequence, of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4.

26. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agent is a protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 3 or 4, wherein the protein is prepared with D-amino acids, an amidated C-terminus, or an acetylated N-terminus.